NOT BY TAKE VACUERIES OF PERSON AND VALLEY WITH

THE DEMOCRACY.

Meeting in Convention Rochester Yesterday.

Hoffman and Greeley Masters of the Field.

TAMMANY AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

The Vote at Baltimore To Be Cast as a Unit.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TO-MORROW

ROCHESTER, May 15, 1872. It was evident on the assembling of the Conver tion, from sentiments expressed by knots of dele gates scattered here and there, that the tone of the body would be unmistakably in favor of Greeley. Old-fashioned democrats, such as Lawrence, of Queens: Tucker, of New York; the two Woods, Ternando and Ben; John Magee, of Steuben; Lansing, of Krie; ex-Congressman Mayhem, of Scho-harle, and others who have run in the groove of democratic regularity and orthodox Bourbonism for the last twenty years, unqualifiedly urged such an expression of opinion from the delegates, with-out such an absolute endorsement as would show that the Couvention intended virtually to instruct its delegates to Baltimore to support the philos-opher of Chappaqua.
TILDEN'S POLICY.

Tilden, Chairman of the State Committee, with als usual timidity, favored a temporizing course, and advocated the say-nothing and do-nothing policy respecting any intimation even approaching acquiescence in the Cincinnati nominations. He acquiescence in the Cincinnati normal privately urged delegates to send representatives to Baltimore who had no opinions or convictions to Baltimore who had no opinions or convictions. In this,

privately urged delegates to send representatives to Baltimore who had no opinions or convictions of their own upon this important issue. In this, however, he was utterly unsuccessful.

ORECLEY TRIUMPHANT.

The selection of the temporary chairman by the Bate Committee of Congressman Kinsells, who had been from the first an outspoken and enthusiastic advocate of Greeley, exhibited the fact that he flidden had lost his influence and was barren of followers. The speech of Kinsella, which was a manly as well as an eloquent effort, furnished the keynote which touched the heartstrings of the assemblage. His subsequent election as permanent presiding officer removed any doubt that the Convention had determined to make a record which would show that it fully appreciated the momentous questions at stake.

THE NEW YORK ROW.

In regard to the contested seats from New York, the report of the committee recommending the admission of the entire Tammany delegations to the exclusion of the reform democrate was unexpected. The most influential members of the Convention desired the admission of both delegations.

ANOTHER OF TILDEN'S BLONDERS.

It has been ascertained that this course would have been pursued had not Tilden, who was a delegate from Tammany as well as the reform democracy, intermeddied and instigated the country members on the committee to admit exclusively the Tammany delegation. The reform democracy, intermeddied and instigated the country members on the committee to admit exclusively the Tammany delegation. The reform democrates denounce him bitcherly, and Smith Ely, Wickham, Courtney and others intend to call him to account by expelling him from the Apollo Hall organization to which he belongs. His course is disapproved on all sides, and he will not be a delegate to Baltimore.

all sides, and he will not be a delegate to Baltimore.

BOFFMAN AT THE HELM.

One thing was strongly developed from the commencement of the proceedings of the Convention as to its running and management. Governor Hoffman and his especial friends controlled the Convention. They did just as they pleased. Its action to-day sonirms my report of last evening that Governor Hoffman is for Greeley.

INOFFMAN AND GREMLEY.

He is a candidate for renomination, will be remominated, and on a ticket in November embracing Greeley for President and Hoffman for Governor it is anticipated that the State will be swept by the liberal candidates. The basines of Governor Seymout is much commented by an and is accounted for by the suggestion of many that he has the Presidential weakness on the brain and is waiting for something to turn up. Judge Banford E. Church, who, like Barkis, is willin' to be another Presidential aspirant, but in an appearance this morning, but not liking the looks of things for Greeley, returned to his law library to write up his opinions on cases argued before the Court of Appeals.

DON'T LIKE THE ADJOURNMENT.

The adjournment of the Convention until to-mornow has created a great deal of dissuitanction, for the reason that our rural friends consider the business might have been concluded to-night and themsolves shabled to reach their homes without further delay. But the question of electing delegates to Baltimer by Congressional districts, under the

the reason that our rural friends consider the business might have been concluded to-night and themesolves enabled to reach their homes without further delay. But the question of electing detegates to Baltimore by Congressional districts, under the new apportionment, has thrown the whole concern into confusion, and nobody who expects of wishes to be a delegate knows exactly what are the boundaries of his Congressional district. For example, it puts Fernando Wood in the Twentieth and Twenty-second wards of the bity of New York, when the district he how represents is composed of the Twelft, Twenty-second and Mineteenth wards. The idea of arranging the delegations to the National Convention according to the new apportionment is therefore considered absurd and extraordinary, inasmuch as the call for the present Convention was promulgated under the pld Congressional district system.

THE DELEGATES.

The Committee on Delegates to the National Convention have agreed in part to recommend for sologates at large John T. Homman, with Augustus Schell as alternate; Henry C. Murphy, of Kings; yarvis Lord, of Monroe, and De Wolf, of Oswego. The following is the delegation from New York city, up to present information:—Fifth Congressional district, comprising under the new apportionment the First. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Wester, Eighth and Fourteenth wards, John Fox and Nelson W. Young; Sixth Congressional district, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-Birst wards lying east of Third avenue, delegates not yet selected; Seventh Congressional district, Tenth and Seventeenth wards and that portion of the Teighteenth wards, John Sout and Senator Thomas J. Creamer; Fighth Congressional district, comprising Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards and that portion of the Twenty-first ward lying west of Third avenue, delegates not yet selected; Seventh Congressional district, comprising Twentth and Nineteenth wards and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, Judge Thomas Pearson and

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, May 15, 1872. The hour appointed for the assembling of the Con-yention was noon, but it was half-past twelve o'clock before Samuel J. Tilden called the body to order in short speech. The men before him, he said, were met to bear the banner of democracy as they had always done in the face of the foe. It did not become him to anticipate their choice and their ac-tion. It was their mission to contend against cen-sralism and corruption. The 3,000,000 of democratic voters would act as a unit, and would, without an exception, support the candidates of the party. He pamed as temporary chairman, Thomas Kinsella, of these county.

exception, support the candidates of the party. He samed as temporary chairman, Thomas Kinsella, of Kings county.

MR. KINSELLA'S REMARKS.

Mr. KINSELLA said—We meet at a time pregnant with important events. I know that I was selected, not for individual considerations, but because I was one of the earliest and most carnest advocates of a union of all the liberal elements. (Cheers.) To keep the present party in power military despotism and the degradation of the South must continue. The democratic party have upheld, in every way left open to us, the civil right of the habeas corpus and trial by jury, and the complete right of the South to participate in the councils of the nation. Let us resolve to accomplish our duty, and millions of freemen will bloss us. (Loud cheering.)

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

On the motion of Mr. NELISON, of Rockland county, Er. E. O. Perrin was appointed temporary secretary.

The roll of delegates was called by Mr. Perrin and the names of the contesting delegates, from New York city and Oneida county, were referred to the contesting delegates, from New York city and Oneida county, were referred to the contesting delegates, but the matter was laid over until the permanent creek.

mation.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to appoint two delegates from each Assembly discrict and four from the Estate at large to the National Convention at Baitimore, and that that delegation be instructed to vote as a unit, which was laid en the table. Mesers Moseley and Alston were appointed sadditional temporary secretaries. and on the table. Measure Moseley and Alston were appointed saidtional temporary secretaries. Sixteen temporary vice presidents were proposed but were not chosen, Much confusion, existed at this point as to what was proper to be done by a temporary organiza-

which all resolutions and platforms shall be referred without debate. Carried.

THE COMMITTES.

The following committees were appointed:—
On Resolutions.—Samuel D. Morris, Clarkson A. Potter, Stephen L. Mayhow, Adin Thayer, Jr., Dayls Spraker, Samuel B. Gordon, John P. Seymour, William C. Euger, H. P. Hart, C. G. Fellows, William C. Dryer, A. J. Fox, Theodore Tyre and James Cotter. Cotter.

On Contested Seats.—W. C. Dewitt, W. Cauldwell, lease McCoulhe, J. A. Payton, W. H. Mosher, O. W. Sheldon, W. A. Boucher, E. B. Winn, O. M. Hooker, W. Halsey, Jarvis Lord, J. D. Morgan, Jr., George Chambers and Samuel Johnson.

Adjourned until three o'clock.

The Convention having adjourned at half-past one, reassembled at half-past three. The Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of H. D. Bird-sail, A. D. Baidwin, G. H. Thatcher, John C. Suydam, Philip R. Toil, R. R. Grant, Z. C. Priest, William A. Beach, John J. Taylor, A. J. Hackley, John Niblo, T. C. Peck, W. S. Farnell, C. C. Murray, who had been appointed just before adjournment, reported the name of Kinsella, of Kings county, for permanent President of the Convention, and for Vice Presidents, Messrs. H. D. Birdsail, R. D. Ealdwin, George N. Thatcher, James Oiney, E. M. Holbrook, Philip P. Toil, Edmund B. Winn, Matthias Britton, John J. Taylor, Andrew J. Hackley, T. C. Peck, John Niblo, George K. Moot, William M. Whalen; Secretaries, W. W. Moseley, James M. Oakley, F. S. Ladin, J. A. Bayton, Charles Biair, A. S. Pease, John F. Seymour, G. G. Breed, Erastus P. Hart, Walter A. Cook, James D. Morgan, Jarvis Lord, George W. Cothren and Jerome B. Jewell.

Mr. Kinsella, on taking the Chair permanently,

Jarvis Lord, George W. Counter and cross-Jewell.

Mr. Kinsella, on taking the Chair permanently, remarked that it seemed that the young men of the party were coming to the front. He hoped that they would keep its purity as unsullied as had those great men who had gone before them.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the delegation from New York city headed by John Fox, as that delegation had been elected regularly and directly to the Convention in accordance with the rules adopted last year. The report was adopted.

regularly and directly to the Convention in accordance with the rules adopted last year. The report was adopted.

How about BAUTHORE?

Much discussion ensued on a resolution offered by Mr. Dayton to the effect that a committee be appointed to select delegates to Baltimore.

Mr. Farnell strongly opposed this, insisting that the delegates should be appointed by the Convention itself, each Congressional district delegation choosing its own delegate to Baltimore. This assumption of power, he said, was a conspiracy against the people. He, therefore, moved that as an amendment.

Mr. Spenorr, of New York city, said that for ten or twelve years one custom had prevalled. In former times the votes of delegates had been frittered away, and they had found that their strength lay in uniting and in having the votes cast as a unit. Hoped that when they went to Baltimore they would present a united front.

Mr. Chandler, of New York city, spoke in favor of a united vote at Baltimore and against a possible split that might ensue in case Mr. Farnell's substitute was adopted.

Mr. MURRAY, of Chautauqua, spoke of the State Convention of 1859, when the policy of voting as a unit was adopted by a majority of one, and the democrats had not elected a President since then.

Mr. Duwirr spoke in favor of the original resolution. Everybody knew when the Chair appointed the committee that the committee would select only such men as were true representatives of the district from which they came. He wanted the policies of the future to be debated here, and then to have the voice of New York sent forth as a thun derbolt. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Berse, of Sullyan, endeavored to speak, but the Chairman declined to recognize him.

Mr. Nelson, of Rockiand, moved the previous question.

Mr. Berne, of Sullyan, endeavored to speak, but the Chairman declined to recognize him.

Mr. Nelson withdrew the previous question.

Mr. Nelson withdrew the previous question.

Mr. Berne said he had heard enough of power. He thought that the delegates should not go as lambs to the slaughter. He did not want to follow after strange gods. (Applause.) There had been more injury effected by the unit system than by the old system. He wanted to hear the voice of the people, and then he would bow in accordance with it. Much misunderstanding arose as to the various resolutions.

Mr. TILDEN spoke in explanation and in favor of the unit system. The question was taken on Mr. Farnell's substitute, and it was lost, the vote being 83 to 64.

The original resolution for the appointment of a committee to select delegates to Baltimore was adopted.

Mr. CLAREGON N. POTER, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report. He said that the committee had given the subject a most careful and thorough consideration.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

thorough consideration.
THE RESOLUTIONS.
The resolutions are as follows:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions are as follows:—

The democratic party of New York, assembled in regular convention to be held attailunger to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, declare and resolve—

That we recognize the changes in the natural constitution of the government which are taken place, and, without reoperate with those, whatever their previous party affiliations, who have the taken place, and, without reoperate with those, whatever their previous party affiliations, who have the previous party affiliations, who have the previous of the progress of the previous of the progress of convenience of the progress of convenience of the progress of the previous of the previous may unite upon that platform for the purpose of restoring the honest administration of national affairs and enforcing the obligations of the constitution; and our delegates to Haltimore are instructed to take the course best balculated to secure the triumph of these principles and the selection of any candidates representing them who shall meet the approval of the democracy in National The resolutions were adopted.

Convention assembled.

The resolutions were adopted.
The following were appointed the committee to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention:
James C. Spencer, Oliver Charilet, Robert Christie, Robert Furey, James D. Olney, John H. Colby, Isalah Fuller, E. M. Holbrook, G. A. Dayton, Ira B. Kerr, Diederick Willers, Jr., W. H. Bowman, N. R. Parsons and C. P. Bissell.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Democratic Convention To Be Held June 86 to Elect Delegates to Balti-

ATLANTA, May 15, 1872. The State Democratic Executive Committee met to-day. The session was harmonious. A State Convention was called to meet in Atlanta June 26 to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and a resolution was adopted urging organization in counties and districts preparatory to sending delegates to the State Convention. An advisory address will be issued by the chairman of the committee in a few days.

THE COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL COMMENCE-

The thirteenth annual Commencement of th Law School of Columbia College took place at the Academy of Music last evening in the presence of nard presided. There was a fine orchestra present, and the intervals in the regular exercises were filled by favorite airs from the operas. Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law in the College, delivered a very able

Theodore W. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Law in the College, delivered a very able address to the graduating class, which numbers 106 members. Mr. James M. Brady, A. B., delivered the alumni oration. There were twenty two competitors for the three prizes in the Department of Municipal Law. The first, of \$250, was awarded to Thomas Joseph Tilney; the second, of \$150, to Frederick De Peyster Foster, and the third, of \$100, to John Henry Inness. The prize of \$200 was awarded to James Niail McKane for excellence in the Department of Political Science, and honorable mention was made of Charles D. Ridge-way and Sandford T. Smith. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 101 graduates. The following is a list:—

James Randall Adams, Charles Beatty Alexander, Frederick Allis, Henry John Appel, Jr., Christian Henry Betjeman, Stephen James Bidjack, Robert Forsyth Bixby, Sillman Blagden, Arthur Crossman Bradley, George M. Bryan, George Allen Buffan, Bronner B. H. Harter, Bronner B. Berling, Buffan, Bronner B. H. Harter, Berling, B. Gronner, Jr., Willie Horace Corbin, Arthur Consent, Jr., Willie Horace Corbin, Arthur Charles Crook Emott, Henry Fisher, Robert Devis William Gould, John James Graham, Frederick Grasmuck, Thomas Oreenwood, Samuel Bernard Hamburger, Solemon Hanford, William James Harding, Alfred Augustus Houghdon, Edmund Huerstel, Frederick Grasmuck, Thomas Oreenwood, Samuel Bernard Hamburger, Solemon Hanford, William James Harding, Alfred Augustus Houghdon, Edmund Huerstel, Frederick Grasmuck, Thomas Oreenwood, Samuel Bernard Hamburger, Solemon Hanford, William James Harding, Alfred Augustus Houghdon, Edmund Huerstel, Frederick Grasmuck, Thomas Oreenwood, Samuel Bernard Hamburger, Solemon Hanford, William James Harding, Alfred Augustus Houghdon, Edmund Huerstel, Frederick Grasmuck, Thomas Harder, Richard McClader, Rederick Grasmuck

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Charles O'Conor, of this city. WORKMEN'S DEMONSTRATION AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1872. About 3,000 workmen took part in the demonstra tion to-day. Two-thirds of them were carpenters and bricklayers. The number turning out was much less than what was expected. The procession gas very orderly and attracted much attention. Af the corner of Harrison and Throop streets the workingmen were addressed by Mayor Medill and Richard Troyslick. of Detroit.

GRANT REPUBLICANS.

CONVENTION AT ELMIRA YESTERDAY.

Grant and the Administration Enthusiastically Endorsed.

Redundancy Reckless Resolutions.

List of the Delegates to Phila-

ELMIRA, May 15, 1872. Convention. But little remains to be told. A sententious gathering, they were remarkably able representatives of General Grant, whose remination they urged. It is puzzling the polinomination they urged. It is puzzing the posi-ticians in this section to account for the Conven-tion, many saying that the thing was so fixed and arranged in New York, and that there was no necessity for the hubbub we have had to-day. In-deed, what enthusiasm there was faintly expressed the feelings of the delegates.

GRANT DAMNED WITH PAINT PRAISE.

It was no indication of popular sentiment, to be sure. Grant was cheered, but the friends of the President were unsteady on the fence and damned him with faint praise. The outside pressure was strong in favor of the Cincinnati nomination, and the Convention could not, of course, be unaffected by it. Since the Convention adjourned the feeling for Greeley is stronger than ever. The people of this section have an abiding faith that, for good or ill, Horace Greeley will be our next President. The proceedings in the Convention were remarkable only as showing the terrible effects of the republican split.

A man would get up, look terrifically fierce and say that Grant must be President, and then, while the faint-hearted shouts of the clique or the Custom House were ringing in his ears, would laugh and say, "Well, you know, this thing will have to be done; we have to make a show; Old Horace is a fine old fellow, anyhow. Don't you think so, sir?" think, so badly demoralized as this. They shouted against the north wind and whistled to keep their courage up. A gentleman said to me this evening-'Sir, we cannot give Horace, our own Horace, into exile to please Grant; it's no go; some way or another the old editor has laid firm hold on the affec-

exile to please Grant; it's no go; some way or another the old editor has laid firm hold on the affections of the American people. This Grant enthusiasm is a thin bubble." (A number of guns were being fired at the time in honor of the Convention). "Blows away with the powder," added he.

Sam Caldwell, the hitherto leader of the republican party in this State. Sam has repudiated the Custom House arrangement, as he says. He doesn't want reform that shuts off discussion. Why I name Sam Caldwell is this:—He lives exactly opposite to Atwill, the leader of the democratic party in this State, and they are agreed (the republican lion and the democratic lamb) to lie down together. They have got a huge banner spreaking across the street, and particularly delight in yeiling to those who have to pass under its fispping folds on their way to the Park, "Hellow, ole fellow, how do you like it? Demoralized, aim't it?"

WHAT ATWELL SAYS.

Atwill tells me that the vote of New York at Baltimore will be solid for Greeley, and he is ready to bet any amount, he says, that these counties will be emphatic for the Philosopher. He sneers at the Convention of to-day. The whole thing was a farce, in his opinion, and did not amount to anything. A man of extended experience in politics, and greatly admired and respected in this section by the democracy, his opinion is worth giving. Everybody is laughing over the Convention, and the delegates going home to-night are laughing. In fact, there is a broad grin on the isces of all homeward bound.

LAUGHED HOME.

I would be glad to be able to state that the Convention was successful in inspiring respect and commanding attention, but I cannot. The delegates are being laughed out of Eimira. The Convention is now over, too weighty. Whenever the delegates cheered they ended their enthusiasm with a bold laugh or a secret chnoke. Cornell's management was too much for the sverage delegates. The whole affair is now over, and the town is being empited of its visitors. The democrats have got a band of its v

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

ELMIRA, May 15, 1872. The Convention was called to order by A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Committee, and Hon. Henry R. Pierson was chosen permanent President

PIERSON'S SPEECH.
On being conducted to the chair Mr. Pierson returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, saying he would endeavor to discharge his duties with fidelity. He then proceeded to say that never did a convention meet when their work and success were so auspicious. Twelve years ago, he said, the party was brought into existence, with Abraham Lincoln (a man whose name was linked with the history of the country at its head. (Great applause.) He then detailed the trials imposed upon that first Presi-

at its head. (Great applause.) He then detailed the trials imposed upon that first President of the republican party up to his assassination. He continued rehearsing the history of the party, and when the name of Ulysses S. Grant was reached the cheering by the Convention was continuous for several minutes. He then proceeded to state the work performed by him as President.

Mr. SMART, of Washington, moved that L. Z. Remington, of St. Lawrence; R. G. Hadley, of Seneca, and E. B. Gere, of Tioga, be chosen secretaries. Carried.

The roll of delegates was then called.

On motion of Judge Pierreport the following Vice Presidents were appointed from judicial districts:—First, Isaac H. Bailey and Edward Fitch; Second, Frankin Woodruff and Alexander Hagner; Third, John A. Quackenboss and H. V. Esseistyne; Fourth, Stillman Foote and James M. Dudley; Fifth, George B. Sloane and D. A. Monroe; Sixth, Tracy A. Beadle and Enos S. Monson; Seventh, S. G. Hadley and A. O. Bunnell; Eighth, William B. Sirrett and D. H. Waite.

Judge Pierreport moved for a committee on resolutions, which was carried.

Mr. Prench moved that a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed by the President to report, for the consideration of the Convention, the names of six delegates and six alternates, and to settle any question as to selection of district delegates which the representatives from any district are unable to agree upon.

SERBOUS BUSINESS BEGUN.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved as an amendment that pending the recess the Assembly district meet in Congressional Conventions according to the new apportionment, and recommend to this Convention two delegates and two alternates to represent the Congressional districts of the State of New York in the National Republican Convention.

Both the original resolution and the amendment were adopted

The Chair then announced the Committee on Resolutions, with Judge Pierrepont as chairman; also the Committee to Appoint Delegates at Large and Alternates, as provided for in the above resolution

The Convention then took a recess until half-past

Áfternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 2:45.
Judge Pierreront, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series of resolutions:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The republicans of New York, in convention assembled, lectare their principles and adopt the following resoludeclare their principles and adopt the following resolutions:—

First—That all American citizens, whether native or
foreign born, and without distinction of race, color or
religion, are entitled to the same civil and political
rights, subject to the constitution of the United States, and
to equal and exact justice before the law.

Second—That the acts relating to emancipation and enfranchisement—the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth
amendanents to the constitution—shall remain inviolate.

Third—That the obligations to pay the public debt and
every part thereof in coin shall in no manner and under
no guise be impaired.

Fourth—That while favoring a gradual reduction of the
national debt we are opposed to a hurried payment
thereof through oppressive taxation, thinking it clearly
more wise and just to divide the burden with the vastif
microscop opulation of thinry eyear, when to the angmented wealth and multiplied numbers the debt will be
est decrous. mented wealth and multiplied numbers too delt will be see onergons.

Filh—That the civil service ought to be reformed; the income tax, submitted to as a measure of war, ought immediately to cease; the franking privilege and all the internal revenue taxes, save only the tax on tobacco and spirituous liquors, ought to be abolished.

Math—That there should be a tariff for revenue so adjusted at to bear as equally as possible upon every kind of labor, properly and industry.

Second—That is the duty of the federal government.

to do all within its legitimate sphere to restore harmony, presperity and honost administration to the reconstructed states, while it should guard with authors care arainst stay tendency to usery authority which belongs exclusioned to the company of the United States should be every benorable means seek to preserve peace with foreign nations; but that it should at all times and every where protect American citizons, extend its sympathy to all down-treeden and oppressed people who are struggling for liberty, and that, it dealing with foreign receivers and the sympathy to all down-treeden and oppressed people who are struggling for liberty, and that, it dealing with foreign receivers and the present of the brave soldiers and except that the percent of the brave soldiers and all the shall the percent of the brave soldiers and all the shall be present of the brave soldiers and all the shall be presented the brave soldiers and all the shall be presented to the republic of the republic of the republic of the republic of the presented that the times was preserved, the nation saved and ilberty secured by their stem and determined maintenance of the grave present of the present of

dent of the United States.

General Martisdall addressed the Convention in support of the resolutions, reciting the late history of the country and particularly that of the present administration, and criticising the action of those seeking to break up the republican party.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

The chairman of each delegation then rose in his place, and announced the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with their alternates, as follows:—District. Delegates.

Alternates.

I-John Akins	Morgan Morgan
1-John Akins Stephen B. French	D W Classifican
Stephen B. French	H. H. Cortetyou.
2-Nelson Shannon	Loring Palmer.
2—Nelson Shannon Henry C. Bowen 3—Stewart L. Woodford Abram B. Bayless. 4—Charles Jones David Williams 5—Henry A. Hurburt James Winterbottom 6—William Lambert	Occasio Thomas
a menty of bowen	decorke thomas
3-Stewart L. Woodford	Frederick Cochin.
Alicant R Rayless	Albert Ammerman
A Charles Towns I was a constitution of	Andre Amountman.
4-Charles Jones	Mathias Perry.
David Williams	John Davis
A Hanny A Hawlboard	Planes Of Van West
5-Rebry A. Hurlourt	Fierre C. van wyca.
James Winterholtom	H. V. Crawford.
4_William Lambort	Honey Newhold
- while wathbere	Henry Mewbont
William B. Dodge	Henry E. Compton.
7-Augustus Weissman	Cornelius Van Waggener
Indeat M Destauran In	Salar B Salah
JACOD M. PARCESON, ST.	Coton B. Smith.
8-Charles S. Spencer	John H. White.
John D Lawrenn	James W Post
John D. Lawson.	James W. Fort.
9-Henry De Laforge	J. Shoenhot.
Joel W. Magon	James Cudling
10 111-1	- delice Control P
IO-WID. Hun, Jr.	WILL A. Wheelock.
Salom W. Wales	Henry Newbold. Henry E Compton. Oernellus Van Waggener. Solon B. Smith. John H. White. James W. Fort. J. Shoenhof. James Cudlipp. Wm. A. Wheelock. Louis Naumann. Seth B. Cole. Robert B. Morris.
11 D O Beadless	Port P Cale
H-D. O. DINGREY	octh B. Cole.
David Robinson	Robert R. Morris.
12_Ambroso & Massay	Carrie H Martin
12-Ambrose & Murray	Tyrus D. Mittun.
Clint, V. R. Luddington	Gideon Wales.
12 R Platt Carnenter	Samuel Steam
10-6. I fatt Carpender	Cuthact prosent
Lewis T. Payne	Nelson P. Alken.
14.W S Henvon	Joseph M. Haise
General Hands	The state of the s
Samuel Harris.	Tonddeus Hutt.
16-Charles H. Adams	Chas D. English.
16-Charles H. Adams	Chas. D. English.
David Robinson 12—Ambrose B. Murray Cint, V. R. Laddington 13—S. Platt Carpenter Lewis T. Payne 14—W. H. Henyon Samuel Harris 16—Charles H. Adams Renry Smith.	Chas. D. English. Charles Krower.
16-Charles H. Adams Renry Smith	Chas D. English. Charles Kromer. Wm. N. Tefft.
16—Charles H. Adams Henry Smith 16—Martin J. Townsend	Charles Kromer. Wm. N. Tefft.
16—Charles H. Adams Henry Smith 16—Martin J. Townsend James Harper	Chas. D. English. Charles Kromer. Wm. N. Tefft. Vacant.
16—Charles H. Adams Henry Smith 16—Martin J. Townsend. James Barper 17—Gen. John Hammend	Chas D. English. Charles Kromer. Wm. N. Tefft. Vacant. John H. Whiteside.
16—Charles H. Adams Henry Smith 16—Martin J. Townsend James Harper 17—Gen. John Hammend N. E. Sheldon	Chas D. English. Charles Kromer. Wm. N. Tefft. Vacant. John H. Whiteside. Robert Waddell.
16-Martin J. Townsend James Harper 17-Gen. John Hammend N. B. Sheldon	Wm. N. Tefft. Vacant. John H. Whiteside. Robert Waddell.
16-Martin J. Townsend James Harper 17-Gen. John Hammend N. B. Sheldon	Wm. N. Tefft. Vacant. John H. Whiteside. Robert Waddell.
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16—Charles H. Adams Henry Smith. 16—Martin J. Townsend James Harper 17—Gen. John Hammend N. E. Sheldon 18—Edward H. Foster William Andrus 19—Richard Franchat Charles S. Lester 20—Leroy G. Bowe Robert P. Barnard 21—Warren Miller Alexa Campbeil 22—Daniel Walker N. D. Barnett 23—Andrew Warner Alexander W. Holmes 24—R. Nelson General Daniel Morles 25—Jonathan B. Morey Daniel Mortis 27—William I. Bamstick Gurdon G. Manning 28—John N. Höngerford Abligh Wellman 29—A. Oarter Wilder Daniel H. Cole.	Wm. N. Tefft. Vacant. John H. Whiteside. Robert Waddell. George M. Gleesen. Loward E. King. D. V. Berry. David A. Wells. William H. Ruggles. B. Gage Berry. John C. Wright. H. S. Hend. C. P. Hayes. A. J. Coggleshell. DeWitt Gardner. William H. Brand. Abram P. Smith. Carroll E. Smith. T. G. Yeomans. John H. Camp. P. O. Mason. Finley Holmes. Theodore P. Minier. Alexander E. Andrews. Samuel E. Hoakin. Washington Moses. John Berry.

lows:-Gerrit Smith... William Orton ... Andrew D. White. ... W. J. Bacon.

DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 15, 1872. The republicans of the Fourth Congressional (Hooper's) district elected Joshua B. Smith and Richard Beeching to-day to the Philadelphia Con vention, with instructions to vote for Grant and Wilson first, last and always. The delegate Smith is the well-known colored caterer of Boston.

MATNE. BANGOR, Me., May 15, 1872. The Fourth District Republican Convention to-day chose S. H. Hussey, of Houlton, and Ezra C. Brett, of this city, as delegates to the Philadelphia Conven-tion, with Charles A. Bontelle and Russell Kittridge as alternates. A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to support General Grant.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBORO, May 15, 1872. In the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth district, held here to-day, Hon. Thomas Settle was nominated for Congress by acciamation, General S. A. Douglas was unanimously nominated for District Presidential Elector, Thomas B. Keogh and James E. Boyd were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and J. Martin and G. M. Arnold alternates.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL MUDDLE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 15, 1872. In the case of Senator Caldwell against W. S. Burke, former editor of the Bulletin, which has engrossed the attention of everybody here for several days past, the jury to-day returned a verdict for the defendant. It appears from the evidence that Caldwell, when candidate for Senator, had large extra editions of the Bulletin printed and distributed free for his own benefit, and money to pay for the work to the amount of \$6,000 was raised on Burke's notes with Caldwell's endorsement. These notes Caidwell took up and sued Burke for their payment.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN. A New York Merchant the Victim.

A despatch was received at Police Headquarters last evening from the Fourth precinct, detailing a daring highway robbery of a New York merchan in the vicinity of Flushing avenue and Washing-ton avenue. It appears from the despatch that Mr. E. J. Day, of 415 East Pirty-sixth street, New York, was riding through Flushing avenue in his carriage on Tuesday night, when he was stopped carriage on Tuesday night, when he was stopped by three young men, one of whom segred his horse by the bridle, while the other two mounted the wagon on either side. He struck one of the highwaymen with his cane, when they both drew pistols and threatened to shoot him if he made any further resistance. They also demanded his money and watch, and finding that he was unable to defend himself he was compelled to give them his pocketbook, containing \$245, about \$500 in checks and some papers, valuable only to himself. One of the thieves is described as about twenty-five years of age, wearing a black feit hat and dark suit. This locality has become somewhat noted of late for the perpetration of deeds of this kind, several persons having been waylaid and robbed by footpads, who lie in wait in this vicinity for their victims. It is only a few blocks from where poor Panormo, the professor of music, was waylaid and murdered just after leaving the house of a pupil.

THE GREELEY LIBERALS.

Manifesto from the Liberal Republican State Committee.

CINCINNATI VERSUS PHILADELPHIA.

What Grant's Government Is and What Greeley's May Be-Philosophy Before Martial Law.

TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK :-FELLOW CITIZENS-The present administration, although failing to fulfil the first expectations of the American people, is nevertheless attempting, through its office-holders, to prolong its power for the next four years.

A large portion of the President's original sup-

porters, and the entire remainder of his fellow. countrymen, without distinction of party, survey this attempt with indignation and alarm.

The history of the administration is a shadowy record of discreditable (sometimes disgraceful) acts-many of them blunders; others crimes. Ever since the day after the President's inauguration, when, as his first official step, he sought to abrogate one of the oldest statutes of the republic in order to put a personal friend in office, he has re-peatedly shown himself, on the one hand, ignorant of the laws, and, on the other, defiant of them.

He has transcended the limitations of the consti-tution and done violence to its free spirit by usurpreserves to the States and their citizens. He has tyrannously avoided the political assem-

blies of our own and other free commonwealths, mischievously intruding his federal influence into He has alternately proposed and defeated civil

service reform, until, notwithstanding his profes-sions in its favor, he has proved himself the chief He has, in multitudes of cases, made tenure of

office to depend not on good behavior or personal fitness, but on mere subserviency to his partisan schemes. He has put crafty and

AMBITIOUS PARASITES AT THE RECEIPT OF CUSTOMS, where they still continue to fatten their private purses on the public funds.

He said to a nation weary with war, "Let us have peace," but has kept the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope—fostering in the North toward the South a temper of bitterness and resentment, instead of fraternity and good will. He has connived at and sustained a number of

alien and rotten governments in the Southern States, some of whose officers have perpetrated frauds equalled in magnitude only by those of the Tammany Ring.

He has habitually stifled investigation, even into

the gravest charges, brought against his own house-He has committed acts of nepotism more numer-

ous than are recorded against the entire line of his

Presidential presecessors from George Washington to Andrew Johnson.

He has accepted gifts from flatterers, for which he has rendered dishonorable equivalents by bestowing public emoluments on the obsequious givers.

In short, he has administered his high office not as a trust devolved upon him by the whole people, but as an estate or property owned by himself alone in fee simple.

a trust devolved upon him by the whole people, but as an estate or property owned by himself alone in fee simple.

During all this ever-growing maladministration the President's partisans, instead of rebuking his perverse course, have, on the contrary, and for selfish ends, glided it with meandid flattery and defended it with spectous logic. They have put forth a series of mocking pretences to the effect that he is paying the public debt, that he has become that he has reconstructed the taxes, that he has collected the revenue, that he has settled the Alabama claims, that he has tranquilized the Indians and that he has reconstructed the South.

BUT NOT ONE OF THESE ALLEGATIONS IS TRUE. Challenge them in detail. Is he paying the debt? The people, not the President, are paying it. Has he reduced the taxes? Congress, not the Executive, has lightened these burdens of the people. Has he collected the revenue? Swarms of his officers have grown rich by its collection. Has he settled the Alabama claims? They never were so unsettled as at this hour. Has he made peace with the Indians? The latest intelligence from the frontier is of massacre and blood, provoked by frauds which his officers have perpetrated on the deceived and exasperated savages. Has he given prosperity and contentment to the Southern people, who, with unexampled unanimity, are demanding the overthrow of an administration which has held them in surveillance and treated them with scorn?

The President's office-holders now in vain put forth these glittering but false pretences of the success of an administration which has held them in surveillance and treated them with scorn?

The President's office-holders now in vain put forth these glittering but false pretences of the success of an administration which three-fourths of the citizens of the United States are imparient to vote lato immediate dissolution.

forth these gittering but false pretences of the success of an administration which three-fourths of the citizens of the United States are impatient to vote into immediate dissolution.

THE RECEY LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. at Clincinnati—one of the most stately and brilliant parliaments ever assembled in this country—ultered the fit protest of an aroused people against a demoralized government, just as the citizens of the Empire State, a year before, rose in spontaneous revolution against a corrupt manicipal Ring. The prompt and brave action of the Convention has electrified the country, and sent a tremor through the self-complacent security of the "powers that be." The Cincinnatipation is morally as noble as the great Declaration to which our forefathers piedged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." These principles include the equality of all men before the law; the perpetual union of these States—which nothing flow threatens save corruption at the federal centre—the non-revival of all questions and amicable acceptance of all results which have been finally and forever settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; universal ammesty, which is the most divine act possible to human government; the removal of all political disabilities, occasioned by a war whose battle-fields have now been seven years green with peace; the ever sacred and inviolate supremacy of the civil over the military function of free government; and (last, not least) a civil service which shall evermore tend to reform itself through the wholesome régime of a Presidency expiring by self-limitation with one term.

In announcing these principles the Cincinnati Convention gave them a living embodiment in the person of a Presidential candidate who is an illustrious citizen of our own State; a statisman whose honored name is a household word in every cottage in the land; whose proverbula and absolute and incorruptible integrity is the best possible expension of a Presidential candidate who is an illustrous cit

enter for our common country.

THE WATCHWORD OF THE PRESENT HOUR IS "ORGANIZE"

Campaigns are fought. Organize: It is thus that
every worker, however humbie, can find a useful
place in the ranks. Organize: It is thus that the
whole State may be systematically canvassed, and
every voter reached with argument and appeal.
Organize: It is thus, and thus only, that the victory which swaits our best efforts can be magnificently achieved.

The signs of the times are propitious. The air is
filled with foretokens of triumph. The noble response made to the Chreinnati ticket by our democratic brethren in Jennessee; the signal overthrow of the administration party in the election
for the Senatorship in Connecticut; the sympathy exhibited at the Rochester Convention by
our former antagonists and present friends; the
outburst of popular enthusiasm in the South; the
magnificent support rendered by the Independent press of the country to the
reform movement—all these are hartingers of
a popular uprining for the overthrow of the existing and unworthy administration. Our cause is
itself an inspiration, and engenders the courage
and good cheer with which we shall prosecute it to
success. It is the cause of honesty against corruption in high places; it is the cause of
generous statesmanship, reaching with equal
beneficence to all sections of our great
country; it is the cause of civil liberty, administered in scrupious conformity with written law;
it is the cause of regulation government. It ex-

tablished on its one and only living founda-tion—which is, the loyal affection of a free people. JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman N. Y. Liberal Republican State Com. ALPERD WILKINSON, Secretary.

Chairman N. 1. Indicators
Alferro Wilkinson, Secretary.
Judicial Dist.

1—John Cochrane, 39 Nassau street, New York
B. A. Willis, 51 Chambers street, New York,
2—J. W. Coe, 68 South street, Brooklyn.
Grinnell Burt, Warwick,
3—J. W. Hasbrouck, Rondout,
M. L. Filkins, 399 Madison street, Albany.
4—E. A. Merritt, Potsdam,
D. E. Parks, Sandy Hill.
5—Alfred Wilkinson, Syracuse.
G. W. Flower, Watertown.
6—J. R. Allaben, Delhi.
W. P. Raymond, Onega.
7—D. D. S. Brown, Rochester.
E. R. Reynolds, Albion.
8—John Walls, 45 Tupper street, Buffalo.
Henry C. Lake, Fredonia.

TENNESSEE.

Republican Delegates Appointed to the Quaker City National Convention-A Strong Grant Platform-Horace Maynard for Vice President. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15, 1872.

The Republican State Convention assembled in Nashville to-day and was called to order by H. H. Harrison, Chairman of the Executive Committee. J. B. Fryerson was chosen permanent President and A. W. Hawkins, W. A. Gavelt and T. L. Cate Secretaries. There were about three hundred delegates present. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic, showing that the republicans of Tennessee are united and unanimous for Grant. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed and a full electoral ticket.

There were a number of officeholders in the Convention, and two of them were appointed delegates to Philadelphia. They declined, however, to go, insisting on other Grant men. No candidate was nominated for Governor, it being deemed the was nominated for Governor, it being deemed the best policy to make no contest. Hon. Horace Maynard was present and made an able speech, sustaining the present administration.

Senator Brownlow was too ill to attend, but sent a letter strongly endorsing Grant, which was read and cheered. The following platform was adopted:

The republicans of Tennessee, in convention assembled, appeal to the records of the country in exemplification of their principles, viz:—

First—The American Union, and the suppression of armed rebellion and the abolition of slavery to maintain it.

exemplification of their principles, viz.—

First—The American Union, and the suppression of armed rebellion and the abolition of sizvery to maintain the rebellion and the abolition of sizvery to maintain the research of the process and property and the elective franchise, not only from vindictive action of the government, the season of the government in the season of the government. Third—For those who suffered in our several wars and their widows and orphans, bounties and pensions, and the payment of just claims for property taken or destroyed by the national army.

Fourth—The public credit maintained against all stempts to impair it; by reducing, and, as far as possible, repealing all taxes which full upon industry; by impartially collecting and honestly applying such as remain; by curtailing expenditures and abolisions unnecessary offices, thus rapidly diminishing the public debt while the business and trade of the country undisturbed.

Fifth—The rigid accountability of all officials; the punishing swirtly and strongly of the dishonest; the removing of the incompetent, and making efficiency and delaity tests of fitness, in preference to political opinions, partisms's service, race, color or nationality.

Sixth—The national honor inviolate—either from unwarranted demands upon other Powers or from undeditive the first of the country fourfoli.

Secenth—The

shores.

They recognize President Grant as the best fiving representative of these principles—which his administration has raduced from theory to practice—and he is entitled from theory to practice—and he is entitled to their confidence, respect and continued support; their delegates to the Convention in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next are therefore instructed to urge and vote for his nomination as a candidate for re-election to the same office.

Resolved, That this Convention, recognizing the ability, patriotism and long public services of the Hou. Hornes Maynard, hereby propose his name to the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Trojans Redeem Themselves by Defenting the Mutuals-Score 5 to 1-A Fine Contest.

One of those animated scenes, so frequently witessed on a ball field, where two first class professional clubs are contesting for the mastery, was enacted on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. The Haymaker nine having just received two crushing defeats came to New York for the purpose of revenging themselves on the plucky Mutuals. As early as two o'clock crowds of persons began wending their way to the various ferries leading to the vicinity of the grounds, and by three o'clock every boat leaving the Grand and Roosevelt street ferries was loaded down to its utmost capacity with human freight bent on witnessing

THE STRUGGLE OF THE GIANTS. Once landed on the Brooklyn side of the river, a great rush was made for the horse cars, which were almost instantly packed as close as those rickety

vehicles ever are.

The grounds, always, as verdure is, beautiful and refreshing to the eye of the thousands who are day after day pent up in the counting house or factory, were never more inviting than on the present oceasion. Long rows of newly covered seats arragned one above the other meet the eye to the left as you enter, the handsome and unique pagoda at the lower end of the grounds filled with

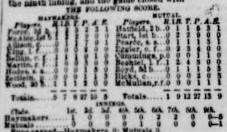
ELEGANTLY ATTIRED LADIES and their gallant escorts, the Club House by the entrance, over which innumerable flags, pennants and streamers float upon the breeze; the large bumber of carriages and vehicles of almost every description near the carriage entrance, and, above all, the hundreds or thousands of persons scattered about the field and on the seats, ren-dered the scene one of almost indescribable anima-

above all, the hundreds or thousands of persons scattered about the field and on the seats, rendered the scene one of almost indescribable animation.

OPENING THE GAME.

At precisely three o'clock and thirty minutes the shout of "Clear the grounds!" comes ringing up from the Club House, and instantly the Imperturbable reporters seize pencil and score book, and are ready to record alike the brilliant and the mediocre displays of skill by the various players. The Mutuals have won the toss and sent their opponents first to the bat. Force led off with a fair foul ball past third base, on which he took two bags. McAtec followed with a nice liner to left field, sending Force to third, from where he got in on a King's fly, taken by Bechtel, Allison having previously sent a fly to the same place. Belian was captured by Pearce and Start. One run, not carned. For the Mutuals Hatfield and Start each made base hits, but the former was caught at third on a fine throw in by Belian, and Pearce and Eggler each retired on the fly. Until the fifth inning the score was unchanged. Bechtel then, by a magnificent drive between centre and right fields, got three bases, and had he not been lame would have made a home run casily. From third he got home on an over pitch by Zettlein, the next three strikers going out before getting to first base. During the fourth inning Martin distinguished himself by making a most remarkable catch in the right field, and Boyd, of the Mutuals, made a very fine stop and throw to first. Owing to loose play by several of the Mutuals, McMulian in particular, who dropped an easy fly in right field, the Trojans scored two runs in the sixth inning; but the Mutuals were less successful, their efforts resulting in one first and one two base hit by Start and Eggler respectively, but no runs. Through THE MOST GLARING ERRORS

on the part of Boyd and an excusable one by Hicks, the Haymakers in the seventh inning added another brace of runs to their account, while the New Yorkers were again whitewashed, Bechtel and B



Game Between the Olympies and Cleve-

The Porest City Club, of Cleveland, defeated the Olympics, of this city, to-day, by a score of 16 to &